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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

NATIONAL.

President—ULYSSES S. GRANT.
Vice President—SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. BARNES,	13. SAMUEL KNORR,
2. W. J. POLLOCK,	14. B. F. WAGONSELLER,
3. RICHARD WILDEY,	15. CHAS. H. MILLER,
4. G. W. HILL,	16. JOHN STEWART,
5. WATSON P. MAGILL,	17. GEORGE W. ELDER,
6. J. H. BRINGHURST,	18. A. G. OLMSTEAD,
7. FRANK C. HEATON,	19. JAMES SILE,
8. ISAAC ECKERT,	20. H. C. JOHNSON,
9. MARIS HOOPES,	21. J. K. EWING,
10. DAVID M. MANN,	22. WM. FREW,
11. WM. DAVIS,	23. A. W. CRAWFORD,
12. W. W. KETCHUM,	24. J. S. RUTAN.

STATE.

Auditor General—J. F. HARTRANFT.
Surveyor General—J. M. CAMPBELL.

DISTRICT.

Congress, 22d Dist.—JAS. S. NEGLEY.
" *23d Dist.*—DARWIN PHELPS.

COUNTY.

State Senate—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY.

GEORGE WILSON, M. S. HUMPHREYS,
GEO. F. MORGAN, VINCENT MILLER,
JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR.

District Attorney—A. L. PEARSON.
Ass't District Attorney—J. B. FLACK.
Controller—HENRY LAMBERT.
Commissioner—JONATHAN NEELY.
Surveyor—R. L. McCULLY.
County Home Director—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.

Mayor—JARED M. BRUSH.
Controller—ROBT. J. McGOWAN.
Treasurer—A. J. COCHRAN.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry—"Pennsylvania;" Ephemeris. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Central Live Stock Market, Pittsburgh Produce, Petroleum and Markets by Telegraph. Seventh page: A Remarkable Woman, Dress in Relation to Figure, Colorado, Brigands Entrapped, &c.*

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 139¾.

IF ANY one doubts the corrupt measures adopted by the opposition to carry uncertain districts of Pennsylvania at the approaching election, let him read the sworn statement of Mr. J. H. JONES, published in our local columns.

THE GRANDEST national spectacle of our day is that presented by the soldiers of our country in Convention assembled at Philadelphia. In time of peace the gallant defenders of the Union meet to declare their fidelity to the principles for which they fought, and to re-assert their opposition to those who seek to overthrow the Government. The effect of such a conclave will be to more solidly unite the masses and to cheer all in the holy work of exalting the great Union defender and leader, General GRANT, to the highest position in the gift of the people.

IT SEEMS doubtful, notwithstanding the apparent unanimity with which Gen. B. F. BUTLER was renominated for Congress in the Vth District of Massachusetts, whether he can be re-elected. His renunciation of the scheme of paying the bonds in greenbacks was made a condition precedent to his renomination; and even this failed to satisfy the masses of the Republicans. These will bring out Mr. RICHARD H DANA, Jr., as an independent Republican candidate, and he will secure, in addition, the votes of all the Democrats who will aid in the election of any body to secure the defeat of GEN. BUTLER. In consequence, the contest promises to be close, with the chances in favor of MR. DANA.

MR. DELMAR was Statistician to the Government, and proved to be so wretchedly incompetent that Congress turned him adrift by abrogating the office he held. Recently the Democrats engaged him to demonstrate mathematically that the finances of the government were going to the bad; which he did after his peculiar fashion. All men who know him, or knew of him, would place no reliance upon his computations; but the mass of Democrats never heard of him, until they saw his name appended to his dolorous exposition.

MR. MCCULLOCH, supporter of SEYMOUR and BLAIR though he is, could not remain silent under this shameless assault upon the national credit, for party purposes, and asserts that Mr. DELMAR'S figures are false from beginning to end. Of course—for DELMAR could by no possibility get figures together in an orderly and truthful way.

HOW THE SOLDIERS VOTE.

Our neighbors of the *Dispatch* printed, a day or two since, some interesting statistics of the military vote in past years. For example, the soldiers from twelve Republican counties of this State in 1864 gave 4,469 votes for MCCLELLAN and 10,493, or 5,024 majority, for LINCOLN. And the soldiers from twelve of the strongest Democratic counties gave MCCLELLAN 2,604 votes, and for LINCOLN 5,243, or 2,639 majority. The proportion of the Union vote was about the same in each case. Whence, it follows that either the enlistments from the copperhead counties were mainly of Union men, or else that Democrats enlisting therefrom speedily realized new convictions of patriotic duty, and left their old associates, doubtless for ever.

AN APPEAL.

Republicans of Pennsylvania! a crisis of vast and unparalelled importance is upon the country, to be settled by you in large part at the October election. It is not a crisis relating to, or produced by, differences concerning ordinary principles or measures of administration. It grows out of radical divergencies as to elementary ideas and the adaptations thereof to the very organization or existence of the Government.

The question remanded for popular adjudication is whether the Rebellion, conquered on the field of battle, and compelled to make an unconditional surrender, shall, by the use of deceptive political tactics, be permitted to assume the administration of the Government it defied, deliver itself from all the restraints properly imposed upon it in order to secure the public repose, and be in a position to inflict any humiliation upon the loyal defenders of the Union, which its instinct of revenge may suggest.

Though this statement indicates the chief peril of the hour, there are other mischiefs of serious consequence, which must grow inevitably out of the restoration of the Democratic party to power. Animated by sympathy, if not actual complicity, with the Rebellion, from its inception through all the stages of its progress, sharing in its newborn hopes of accomplishing by management many of the ends recently aimed at by gigantic force, and partaking in large measure of that insatiable lust of revenge which always attends baffled pride and disappointed ambition, it has devised a financial policy which addresses the passions of the ignorant and reckless, but strikes fatally at confidence, steadiness and permanence in the ongoings of all the larger and more important business pursuits of the country. When DANTON, MURAT and ROBESPIERRE sought the attainment and retention of power in France, they made the wildest appeals to the envies, the jealousies, and malignities of the least discriminating of the industrial classes. Passing mainly by the numerous and influential orders of skilled workmen, which in all ages and nations are the ripest product of the best civilization, and constitute the primest reliance of the State, they directed their insidious and envenomed appeals to those who, through want of foresight, or incapacity, or improvidence, or vice, or crime, had fallen into the abyss of the dangerous classes, and were intent upon waging a savage and unrelenting crusade upon all who, through sobriety, diligence, skill and honesty had accumulated competencies, and established their families in circumstances of comfort and respectability. Success in life, no matter how honorably won, was made an unpardonable offence. Even tidiness of apparel was made a reproach, and often the occasion of the extremest violence. Vagabonds and outcasts were elevated from the depths into which they had, either from deliberation or desperation, sunk themselves into the rank of victims of oppression at the hands of all the industrious and cultivated members of society. The do-nothings and the be-nothings were dirtily paraded as deserving of the highest consideration and care of the State; and the execution of such bloody exactions as they blindly saw proper to impose became the earnest employment and the frantic delight of the mob.

The Democratic party of this country has not reached that extreme point; but is pushing with great vigor in that direction. Whoever listens thoughtfully to the fiery appeals which its orators address to the people, cannot fail to perceive the honor they practically bestow upon failure in all worthy enterprises, and the fury they would visit if they had the power upon all who through energy, industry, skill and probity have accomplished anything of value for themselves or the country.

This attempted coalition between the rebel leaders and the dangerous or disaffected classes of the population of the loyal States, is one of the pregnant and perilous signs of the times. It is not a sign that has just made itself visible. With what terrible power it flashed out during the war in the New York riots, which required for their repression the withdrawal of a military force of thirty thousand men from confronting the armed champions of rebellion in the field. Who doubts, that has either studied history or carefully observed the development of human society before his eyes, what that outburst of demoniac fury meant? or to what lengths it would have gone, in sackings, rapes, conflagrations and butcheries, if a superior power had not effectually mastered it? Nothing was more natural than that this coalition should be manifested first, and with immense energy in the commercial metropolis of the Republic. Where population is densest, furnishing readiest coverts and hiding places for criminals; where the competitions in all departments of business are most active and managed with the largest amount of adroitness and talent, causing the weaker and less competent to fall out by the way; where the highest prizes of life, both in respect to wealth and social positions, are drawn by the adventurous and discerning, there will necessarily be witnessed the widest extremes of opulence and poverty, of honor and dishonor, of contentment and unrest, of satisfaction with the allotments of fortune and of burrowing hate thereto, and unquenchable desire to seek sanguinary reprisals.

Things which are intimately and indissolubly related to each other by principles and tendencies, do not always have the same outward manifestations, and simply because the local surrounding circumstances are different. If the Democratic leaders, in their dangerous appeals to passions and prejudices, are not now going to the extent and with the dire results witnessed in New York, it is because the opportunities presented to them are not the same. According to the occasion they are doing the utmost they can.

For these reasons and in this way a most desperate struggle is now going on to capture Pennsylvania for the rebels. As during the war the armed enemies of the loyal North sought time after time to reach her through Pennsylvania, so now they repeat the effort under such instrumentalities as can now alone be employed. All that desperate and unscrupulous men—men who have not hesitated at perjury, treason and assassination—can do, will be done to bring about that result. Stuffing ballot-boxes, buying votes, fraudulent certificates of naturalization, colonization of votes—all the appliances of political corruption and fraud—will be freely resorted to.

Upon an honest poll—or upon a poll with no more than the ordinary amount of cheating—the Republican majority in October would not be less than twenty thousand. The recently disclosed preparations for fraud constrain us to admonish Republicans everywhere within our borders to be on their guard. A double duty devolves on them. They have first to see that all their copartizans who are legally entitled to vote go to the polls and exercise that right; and they have also to see that no more men vote the Democratic ticket than are fairly entitled to that privilege. A victory of from five to eight thousand will answer all the local purposes involved in the State election; but so low a majority will not accomplish results still more desirable. A majority of twenty thousand will substantially make an end of the contest throughout the country; and end it so effectually that it cannot be renewed.

Republicans of Pennsylvania! we appeal to you, in view of the gravity of the crisis—of the momentous consequences involved, both for yourselves and your children—to give the few days that intervene between this and the election to the high task of securing the national administration in loyal hands.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* announces that the resignation of Judge STRONG was *not* because of the inadequate salary, "but because he could not sanction the illegal and tyrannical course pursued by his Democratic brethren on the bench." The *Telegraph* then makes the annexed explanation:

"Last Saturday the startling discoveries were made that this Supreme Court, the highest tribunal in the State, were engaged in manufacturing naturalization papers at the rate of twelve in every five minutes, that the tipstaves of the Court were administering oaths to applicants, and other irregularities practiced which would disgrace the lowest judicial tribunals. The action of Chief Justice Thompson, on Monday last, in refusing qualified citizens to be present and take notice of the number of persons naturalized, evidence presented, &c., has no doubt disgusted Judge Strong to such an extent that he determined not to be a party to such outrageous proceedings, and his resignation was tendered.

"The Republicans will hereafter have, notwithstanding the basest fraud committed on the elective franchise, a majority of the judges, which enables them to ignore former criminal decisions, and also correct the frauds committed in the issue of illegal naturalization papers."

The announcement of the resignation of Judge STRONG was instantly followed by Judge THOMPSON with a reversal of his action, so far that parties are now permitted to make lists of the names and vouchers for publication. That resignation, and the certainty that Gov. GEARY would fill the vacancy by the appointment of a fearless as well as upright Judge, no doubt prompted Judge THOMPSON to yield to the pressure which demanded that full publicity should be given to the workings of the "Democratic Naturalization Machine." That publicity becomes the more necessary when it is known that, on Monday last, "the Supreme Court granted seven hundred and twenty naturalization papers in five hours, making voters at the rate of twelve every five minutes; and this was done in the absence of the judges by the clerks of the court. Blank papers, signed and sealed, it is even charged, have been issued by the Supreme Court, to be filled up at any street corner, or in any tavern." Friends of a pure suffrage are determined that the how, where and by whom these outrageous abuses may be perpetrated shall no longer be concealed. So far, they have gained their point and it is a long step towards the attainment of a remedy.

Judge WILLIAMS will sit until December 1869, and, with Justices READ and AGNEW, now making a majority of the Court, will, as the *Telegraph* pointedly says, ensure to the people a just and sharp correction for the frauds which are now on foot. And these frauds, there is reason to believe, are upon a scale of magnitude and audacity which very seriously threatens to nullify the choice of the majority of honest voters, unless successfully exposed and resisted before it shall be too late.

A REQUEST.

We desire to make each day some brief record of the current meetings of our friends, in all parts of the county, but the political movement is so active and general, many meetings occurring on the same evening, and at distances too great to be reached by our reporters, that we have not been able to notice all of them as they have occurred. Our reporters cannot be ubiquitous, and the field is so large that our force would need to be trebled in numbers to cover its entire extent. We have, therefore, to request our friends to supply us, promptly, with the data of all meetings held outside of the cities, the numbers in attendance, the names of speakers, and such other particulars as may be of interest. All meetings thus reported to us shall have proper mention in the GAZETTE. We repeat; let it be made the duty of some good Republican to see that we have a brief report of every meeting, for which we engage a prompt publication. We want time, place, numbers in attendance, speakers' names, music and leading incidents; *what* the speakers may say is of less consequence, as we all know that they are right. Will our friends heed this request?

A CORRESPONDENT at Nashville (Tenn.) writes us, apropos to the recent municipal election held in that city, thus:

"Every voter in the city, white and black, labored hard for their respective candidates. It is quite amusing to see the affinity existing between white men and negroes on election day. 'Negro equality' is not once disputed, but *all are brothers in the same noble cause.*"

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Queen ISABELLA no longer reigns; a fugitive from the vengeful justice of a too long misgoverned and outraged people, she has taken refuge upon the soil of France. The last of the crowned BOURBONS to be dethroned, her restoration is also the most hopeless. Even the ex-King of Naples may sooner regain his forfeited possessions from Italy, than this weak and worthless woman can expect to be recalled to power over a people which has expelled her with such wonderful unanimity. Among the sixteen millions of her late subjects, not an adherent could be found to maintain her cause with faithful resolution, nor a soldier to fight for her loyally and to the death. The army, the people, the nobility, and the masses, grandees and shop-keepers, even her confidential counsellors and most highly trusted generals, seem to have fraternized together with the common purpose of re-acquiring the national honors, the ancient dignity and the immemorial rights of the Spanish people, by excluding forever the wicked and shameless dynasty which has put all these in such desperate peril. The movement seems to have been accomplished with little or no blood-shed, and the government has been assumed by a Provisional Junta, to the entire satisfaction of an orderly and tranquilized people.

We have, at this moment, no means for judging what may be the ultimate adjustment of Spanish Sovereignty, known hitherto under the nominal guise of a limited monarchy, with a partial popular representation in the two Chambers of the Cortez. The government, in ISABELLA'S hands, has been practically a constant struggle between, not two, but three parties—the Court with its Absolutist tendencies, the popular constituencies usually represented by the thoughtful, enlightened and cautious Moderados, and the small number of leading grandees and generals who have sought their own personal advancement by serving alternately as props for a tottering throne and tribunes for an unquiet and complaining people. The union of two of these against the third has almost uniformly resulted in the repression of the Moderados, and in making a monarchy, limited in theory, in fact nearly absolute, so long as it was sustained by a small but powerful cabal.

The Democratic sentiment in Spain is very limited and weak. The people are essentially attracted to a monarchical form of government. Already, we hear talk of universal suffrage, and that the new order of government will be largely republicanized. We have but little faith in such a result being accomplished. Spain is not yet capable of a purely popular self-control. The Crown is still regarded by her people as the dearest and only natural symbol of sovereignty, and a monarchy must continue to be the only form of government in which they will contentedly acquiesce. No doubt the result of the present movement, will be to define more clearly and to enlarge more broadly the limitations hedging in the prerogatives of the throne, by so much increasing the weight of the popular element in the conduct of public affairs, but, with these conditions, Spain will again be loyal to the King, whom sooner or later, she will invite to the throne. Whomever this choice may fall upon, seems now to be the only question which threatens the harmony of the nation, or concerns the politics of the continent.

SUCCESSORSHIP TO JUDGE WILLIAMS.

An effort is being made to secure to our gifted fellow-citizen, Major A. M. BROWN, the office to be made vacant by the elevation of Judge H. W. WILLIAMS from the bench of the Allegheny County District Court to that of the State Supreme Court. The many friends of Major A. M. BROWN will be disappointed to learn that he refuses to become a candidate, as the following letter will show:

EDITORS GAZETTE: Having been informed that my name has been suggested for appointment to the Bench of the District Court, in view of the supposed vacancy created by the nomination of the Honorable Henry W. Williams to the Supreme Bench, I beg leave to state that I am not a candidate for judicial honors, nor will I be an applicant for the position in the event of Judge Williams' retirement from the District Court. A. M. BROWN.

Pittsburgh, October 1st, 1868.

THE *Irish People*, a Democratic newspaper and the leading Irish journal of New York, eloquently denounces Mr. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, who spoke in this city last night. We quote one of its paragraphs:

"From the time when he, as Recorder, tried to fasten the odium of the July riots of 1863 on the Irishmen of New York, by visiting with the highest penalty of the law every poor dupe of his own party's villainy who bore an Irish name, while he let off with a caution or discharged as blameless, the ring leaders who were the hired agents of his friends in the Confederacy and Great Britain—from that time this man Hoffman has never missed an opportunity, we say again and again, of injuring and insulting the Irish people of America. Therefore, if God spares us life and strength to do it, we shall go to the polls, for the first time in our life, next November, and deposit our protest against the election of Hoffman in the shape of a ballot bearing the name of his opponent.

THE increase of voters in England under the Reform Act of 1867 is very large in some towns. In Glasgow the new constituency now numbers 47,749, while in 1867 there were only 18,361 voters on the list, an increase of 29,388. On the other hand, in the City of London the new list contains 20,913 voters, of whom 2,000 are supposed to be duplicated entries. The whole number of registered voters at the last contested election was 17,514, so that the recent Reform Act has not affected London. This statement does not include the boroughs surrounding the city.

A MOUNT CARMEL (Ill.) letter says: "Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Robert Bell, Esq., has entirely renounced Democracy, and come out fairly and squarely on the Republican platform. In company with Hon. E. Callahan, he will stump this (Thirteenth) Congressional District for Grant, Colfax, Raum, and the Union. He thinks the continued success of the Republican party is the only surety of peace and prosperity. Mr. Bell is an able and eloquent orator, and is one of the most valuable accessions to our party in Southern Illinois."

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—Frank Blair made a speech at Bedford, Pa., yesterday.

—Judge Jacob Flinn, an old resident of Cincinnati, died there on Wednesday.

—James K. Casky, a prominent tobacco merchant in Richmond, died yesterday.

—Rev. Father Schneider, founder of St. Mary's College, died at Montreal, Canada, yesterday.

—The Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have declined to accept the resignation of E. V. Robbins.

—At Memphis on Wednesday night a negro man beat his wife with a boot jack, crushing her skull in such a manner that she died. He was arrested and lodged in jail.

—At the session of the Catholic Synod, at New York, on Wednesday, it was resolved that there shall be no more pic-nics or waltzing among the Catholics of the Diocese.

—The Montgomery county agricultural fair commenced yesterday in Norristown, Pa., conducted by practical farmers, and is a fair and not a race course. Heydrick's steam plow will be tested by the usual work in field to-morrow.

—The funeral of the late Robert P. King, the publisher, took place in Philadelphia yesterday, and was very large. Besides the many friends and relatives of the deceased, several Masonic bodies, military companies, the Typographical Society, Press Club, and other associations, were present.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, October 1, 1868:

Geo. W. Wildes to C. Hanson Love, September 18, 1868; lot on Beaver street, late borough of Manchester, 47 by 120 feet, with improvements, &c. $10,940

Isaac Mills to J. A. Shallenberger, Jan. 1, 1863; lot in the borough of Braddock's Fields, containing 1 acre.....$1,100

Joseph Laurent to Martin Schall, April 16, 1868; lot in Collins township, (now city) 65 by 47 feet.....$152

Wm. Robinson, Jr.'s administration to John Tomson, Sept. 4, 1863; lot on North avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, 20 by 179 feet.....$4,150

Wm. Robinson, Jr.'s administrators to Samuel McKee, Sept. 4, 1863; lot on corner of North avenue and Pasture lane, Second ward, Allegheny, 20 by 170 feet.....$3,850

Daniel Heckler to Henry Blumhage, September 5, 1863; lot on Centre street, Second ward, Allegheny, 22 by 80 feet.....$1,200

M. Blankenbuehler to Sarah J. Cameron, August 22d, 1868; lot on Bellefontaine street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$4,100

William Holmes to Margaret Mawdsley, August 22, 1868; lot on Fillmore street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 23 by 240 feet.....$1,800

Pennsylvania Insurance Company to John T. Grey, September 4th 1868; lot on Bedford avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 20 by 70 feet.....$1,100

C. Henson Love to John T. Gray; lot on South avenue, in South Fayette township, 82 by 335 feet $250

John D. McCord to John H. Shoenberger, August 27, 1868; lot on Penn street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 22 by 120 feet, with buildings, &c.....$17,000

H. M. Breckenridge to Susannah McCracken, lot in borough of Tarentum, 49 by 117 feet $100

Samuel B. Cluley, Sheriff, to George K. Gamble, July 12, 1868; lot of ground in Chartiers township, containing 182 acres; also, a lot on Walnut street, Temperanceville, 25 by 150 feet, with buildings.....$5,633

J. A. Courtney to Sarah Hoss, lots on Beaver road, in Ohio township, containing 158 perches.....$500

MORTGAGES.

Same day seventeen mortgages were filed of record.

THE DUTIES OF THE ASSESSORS.—One of the qualifications of a voter in Pennsylvania is the having paid a tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. The question is frequently presented to the assessors, whether an allen who is entitled to take out his naturalization papers within ten days can be assessed before he becomes a citizen. On October 3d, 1865, the point was submitted to Justices Strong and Thompson, of the Supreme Court, who decided that the right to vote depended upon the fact that the person who presented his ballot was a citizen at the time when he appeared at the polls, and it was not necessary that he should be naturalized when assessed.

A SLIGHT COLD, COUGH,

Or SORE THROAT may be checked if a reliable remedy is applied at once, but if neglected very soon preys upon the lungs, and the result may prove fatal. The past few weeks of changeable temperature and cold rains are fruitful sources of troubles of the lungs, throat and chest. If you are attacked by a cold, no matter how slight, use at once

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP,

Which is an old and well tried remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all Affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

DR SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is entirely free from any deleterious ingredient, and can be given with perfect safety to the youngest child.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Gives sure and almost immediate relief to hoarseness and that annoying sensation, tickling, in the throat. If you would obtain a reliable remedy, be sure and call for

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP.

If your Druggist does not keep it, ask him to get it for you.

WE ARE NOT CAST IRON.

Cast Iron undergoes marked changes under the alternate action of heat and cold, and the human body is not cast iron. On the contrary, it is a combination of delicate tissues and fibres, which are exquisitely sensitive to atmospheric changes, and, unless protected against sudden and violent variations of temperature by wise precautions, are sure to be disastrously affected by them.

At this season the difference between the temperature of night and day is greater than at any other period of the year, and the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the nervous system are apt to receive violent shocks from these changes, resulting in indigestion, bilious attacks, debility, low nervous fever, fever and ague, remittent fever, &c. Sustain and reinforce these organs, therefore, with the purest and most potent of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, viz: HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The effect of this matchless invigorant is to brace up the whole vital organization, and regulate its action. Useful at all seasons as a means of promoting perfect digestion, an even and natural flow of bile, and a healthy condition of the bowels and the skin, it is especially necessary in the Fall when the complaints arising from checked perspiration are so common. It is found, by those who use it in the habit of using this agreeable and unequalled tonic, that it so strengthens and fortifies the body as to render it proof against the morbid influences which infect the air during the prevalence of epidemics.

DISEASED LUNGS.

There is no doubt whatever that diseases of the lungs, or ulcers of whatever sort, on any of the internal organs may be and are frequently cured, and a complete condition of health established. If the elaborative functions, of which the stomach is the primary and most important one, are restored to a condition to do the repairing of the human system, ulcers or sores, whether upon the lungs the liver, the kidneys or the bowels, or upon the legs, as is frequently the case, can be made to heal, and a complete standard of health re-established.

We have frequently seen these results from the use of Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a pleasant and agreeable medicine, which will ripen up and carry out the animal economy all effete and used up material. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is enriched by some of the most valuable plants and herbs known to be useful and curative in all deteriorated states of the human blood, and whilst it adds to its plasma, it at the same time stimulates, gently but effectively, the skin, the kidneys, the liver and the glandular system to sufficient action to enable the body to take on healthful action and eradicate the disease. The sick and afflicted should bear in mind the virtues of this great medicine, and if those who are sufficiently alive to the importance of health, will resort to it in the beginning of a cough or cold, there would be no falling into declines and rapid consumption, so hopelessly incurable, and so mostsurely fatal. Let any one afflicted with any pulmonary disease try but one bottle, and cure will be convinced of the value of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Sold by the gross, dozen or single bottle, at DR. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 140 Wood st.

DR. KEYSER'S ADVICE AT OFFICE for LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, 130 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.

September 22, 1868.

Naturalization in New York.

A large piece of brown paper placed over each door of the liquor-store No. 1 Centre street, and marked with large letters, informs the alien that the "Tammany Hall Naturalization Committee Meets Here," and within, yesterday, were seated around some tables about a dozen clerks with pens stuck over their ears, and a pile of naturalization papers before them, waiting for the runners to bring in the victims. As each one received his paper, a clerk who sat near the door supplied him with a ticket that is good for fifty cents' worth of naturalization certificate. There was no crowd there yesterday, and the clerks amused themselves much of the time in filling out papers with imaginary names, 'just to get their hands in."—*Tribune.*

☞ *NOTICES—"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES each will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.*

WANTED---HELP.

WANTED—SLEEPING ROOM.—By a single gentleman, to rent, an unfurnished Sleeping Room. Address, with price and location, U. S. G., No. 24 ST. CLAIR STREET.

WANTED—JEWELLER SALESMAN.—An experienced Salesman in the Jewelry business can get a good and permanent situation at REINEMAN, MEYHAN & SHEDLER'S, No. 42 Fifth Avenue. Best of recommendations required.

WANTED—MINERS.—THE MOUNT CARBON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY, of Jackson County Mines, are in want of from 50 to 100 MINERS, in addition to those presently employed by them. Wages good; employment constant. Apply to the undersigned, at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh. WM. SNOWDOWNE.

WANTED—HELP—At Employment Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street: BOYS, GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED—GIRL.—A good Girl, to do general housework. References required, and none others need apply. Inquire at No. 126 NORTH AVENUE, Allegheny City.

WANTED—GIRL—To do general housework. Apply at the GAZETTE COUNTING-ROOM.

ENAMELED GLASS. PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF.

WANTED---BOARDERS.

BOARDING—No. 325 PENN ST.—Pleasant furnished front and back second and third story rooms, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. WFM

WANTED—BOARDERS—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, with boarding, at 167 THIRD STREET.

WANTED—BOARDERS.—Gentlemen boarders can be accommodated with good board and lodging at No. 35 FERRY ST.

WANTED—BOARDERS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with first class boarding at No. 18 WYLIE STREET. Room is a front one, on second floor, and opens out on balcony.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—For NATIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 Steel Engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, Badges, Medals and Photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per ct. Sample packages sent post-paid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill. d&F

WANTS.

WANTED—TO INVEST.—A Gentleman wants to invest some capital in a paying manufacturing establishment; stove or foundry business preferred. Address IRON, GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED—LODGER—For a large front room, neatly furnished and well ventilated, situated on Union Avenue, Allegheny, two squares from street cars. Address BOX M.

WANTED—TO RENT—A small House or Building, suitable for a light manufacturing business, about 25x50. One or two stories, if detached from other buildings, preferred. Address MANUFACTURER, office of this paper.

WANTED—INFORMATION—Concerning the "WONDER OF THE WORLD." I have sold 50,000 bottles, and have warranted it to relieve and cure all pains of whatever form, acute or chronic, external or internal, deep seated or otherwise, such as Pains in the Side, Chest, Shoulders, Limbs, Joints, Neuralgia in the Face and Head, Sick Headache, Toothache, Cholic, Cramp, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Cold, Cough, and especially Catarrh, and never have I known it to fail. Does anybody know that it has ever failed to do all claimed for it? This is what I wish to know. I am willing to legally warrant it to cure, and forfeit $100 if it fails. Sold by all dealers. J. C. TILTON, 10½ St. Clair street.

STAINED GLASS. PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF, 8 Wood street.

FOR RENT.

TO LET—ROOM.—A handsomely furnished front room, suitable for gentlemen. Enquire at No. 31 HAND STREET.

TO LET—ONE GOOD ROOM, in *Dispatch* building, for an office. Rent, $300 per year.

TO LET—HOUSE.—Two-story Brick, with five rooms and finished garret, No. 28 Grantham street, above Robinson. For particulars call at the residence.

TO LET—HOUSE—No. 65 Pride street, (old 8th ward,) of 4 rooms, kitchen and finished attic; water and gas, range in kitchen. Rent $25 per month. Enquire on the premises.

TO LET—ROOMS.—The Fourth STORY of GAZETTE Office, front and back building. Splendid rooms, suitable for work shops if desired. Call at GAZETTE COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—Two pleasant unfurnished Rooms, with board, suitable for a family, or a gentleman and wife. Also, a few day boarders received, at No. 68 FOURTH STREET. Reference required.

TO LET—THREE HOUSES—about finished, containing 7 to 9 rooms each, on Hancock street, near the corner of Penn, opposite Christ Church. A most beautiful and convenient situation; wide spaces and shade trees in front; free from noise, smoke and dust. Inquire at 277 PENN STREET.

PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF, GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE.—A Drug Store, with stock and fixtures, located in Allegheny City. For particulars enquire of W. MACKEOWN & BRO., 167 Liberty street, Wholesale Druggists.

FOR SALE—HOUSE.—A Frame HOUSE, of four rooms and cellar, with stable in rear of lot, 134 Pasture Lane, between Jackson and Carroll streets, Allegheny City. Enquire on the premises, or of WM. MARDORF & CO., 172 and 174 Wood street.

FOR SALE—MULES.—Eight (8) LARGE DRAFT MULES. Reason for selling, want of use. Enquire of GEO MOORE & CO., Brick Makers head of Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, of seven rooms, with water and gas; also good cellar. On Fifth's road, near Pennsylvania avenue. Enquire of W. WILTON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—HORSES.—Two Saddle Horses; two pairs nice light Harness Horses; and two large Horses. Will be sold at low prices. Inquire at CHARLES' LIVERY STABLE, corner Sandusky street and South Common, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—LAND.—One Hundred AND TWENTY ACRES of the best land for gardening or country residences, situated on the Washington Pike, 14 miles south of Temperanceville. Will be sold in lots of any size, to suit purchasers. Enquire at 650 Liberty street, or F. C. NEGLEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A Beautiful Building LOT, containing 4 acres, with the privilege of 6 acres, situated on Mount Hope, at Woods Run Station, P. Ft. W. & C. R., adjoining property of Alex. Taylor, Wm. Nelson, Wm. Richardson and others. This is one of the most commanding views in the vicinity of the two cities, and within 3 minutes' walk of the station. Enquire at 351 Liberty street, or at the residence of Mr. ALEX. TAYLOR, near the premises.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE.—A PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING ESTABLISHMENT.—A good stand and store, together with fixtures, good will, &c., of a PLUMBING and GAS FITTING ESTABLISHMENT, doing a good business, is offered for sale. The above is situated in a good place for business. Having engaged in other business, the proprietor offers this establishment a bargain. For particulars, &c., call at No. 163 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—1,000 pounds of old TYPE. Apply at the GAZETTE COUNTING-ROOM.